

INFORMATION REPORT

SUBJECT Deportations; Forced Labor; Prisons

NO. OF PAGES 2

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SUPPLEMENT TO
REPORT NO.

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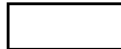
1. I never heard of forced labor in Hungary until the end of 1950 or the beginning of 1951. At that time, rumors began to circulate around Budapest that people condemned for political crimes, and workers on strike (especially miners) were sent to forced labor camps. When the mass deportation of the bourgeois population from Budapest and other cities took place from May to November 1951, there were rumors that many of these people were sent to the Soviet Union as forced laborers. For instance, the Carmelites, who were removed from the city to Győr, [4741N-1738E] simply disappeared and no one knew where they were taken. The deportations of 1951 were divided into three groups. The first group was composed of unreliable elements and striking miners, who were not allowed to take anything with them; they were sent to an internment camp in Kistarcsa, which was a special camp and reported to be very strict. The second group received a 24-hour notice from the police to report to a certain place. Trucks collected the people and their goods at night; there were not enough government trucks and some people paid two thousand forints to hire a truck. According to rumor, often their belongings did not catch up with them. This second group was composed of members of the aristocracy, ~~former~~ generals, pensioners, and industrialists. Members of the third group were allowed to choose their place of deportation within Hungary; they could live in Budapest, Szeged [4615N-2054E], Miskolc [4842N-2048E], and Győr [4751N-1738E] only if they obtained special permission.

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They were forced after deportation to live in huts without doors or windows which contained only two rooms and kitchen; they had to walk as much as two kilometers to work. As a result of these deportations, the whole population became afraid.

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2. I also heard that many Russian workers were brought to Hungary in 1951. They worked in Hungarian factories and said they did not know Hungarian, but the Hungarian workers did not trust them and believed that they were placed in the factories to spy on the Hungarians.

3. On Marko utca in Budapest there was an interrogation center which had been there since before World War II. [redacted] there was also a prison (Pestvideki gyujto fegyhaz) in Rakos keresztur /4729N-1915E/ in Pest, used only for those serving short terms. Vac prison, in the city of Vac /4747N-1942E/, was an old prison, one of the largest and most strict in Hungary; it was used only for political prisoners. Another large prison, used mainly for political offenders, was Csillagboertoen in Szeged. Still another prison, Gyozs fegyhaz was located in Gyozs, and in Maria Nosztra there was a woman's prison, Maria Nosztra fegyhaz.

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